

# HENRY GEORGE IS DEAD.

### Candidate for Mayor of Greater New York Expires Suddenly.

### DIED OF APOPLEXY WHILE ASLEEP.

The philosopher and statesman succumbs to the strain incident to his exciting campaign—his end was peaceful and he passed away with a smile on his lips—sketch of his varied career.

New York City (Special).—Henry George, one of the four leading candidates for Mayor of Greater New York, died on Friday morning at 5 o'clock in the Union Square Hotel. Death was due to apoplexy.

Mr. George retired late Thursday night after addressing several large meetings. Mrs. George was with him.

About 3 o'clock Friday morning Mrs. George was awakened by the convulsive movements of her husband. He was moaning faintly.

Jumping up, she found him in a dying condition. She immediately rang the bell, and Night Clerk Warner, responded. He sent for a doctor to West Fifty-ninth street.



HENRY GEORGE.

It was over twenty minutes before the doctor arrived. Henry George, Jr., who occupied a room on the second floor, was hastily called, and he hurried to the bedside of his dying father. He, Mr. George and the doctor did all they could to save Mr. George, but despite their efforts he passed away at 5 o'clock.

### Sketch of His Career.

Henry George's history is that of a typical American. He was born in Philadelphia, Penn., fifty-eight years ago. His father was born in England, but was brought to this country as a child and lived to fight in the United States in the war of 1812. His mother's father was John Vallance, born in Glasgow, who was a noted engraver in Revolutionary times.

Henry George was a clerk in a mercantile house for a short time after he left school. When he was sixteen years old he shipped on a schooner for San Francisco. The captain laughed at the pale, slender, red-headed youngster when he said that he could hand, reef and steer; but when the vessel reached San Francisco young George was paid in full as an able seaman.

He tried prospecting for gold, and went as far as British Columbia in his search for the precious metal, but without success. He was back in San Francisco in 1838 trying to get work, but was unable to find any employment he liked.

He was on the point of looking for a ship when he obtained employment as a printer. After a few years he got a chance to do occasional reporting. About this time he married Miss Annie C. Fox. Mr. George, with two partners, founded the San Francisco Post in 1841, and became the editor of it. He retired from the paper in 1845.

Then he began work on his first book, "Progress and Poverty," which was not published until 1879. There are many stories about the difficulty he experienced in finding a publisher for the book. It is said that he set up the book in type with his own hands and managed to secure a publisher only after he had put into circulation a number of copies of his own printing. This book has been translated into almost every civilized language, and has had a tremendous sale. It was followed by other books on economic and social questions. As a social reformer Mr. George attained a world wide fame.

In 1886 Mr. George ran for Mayor of New York as the labor candidate, and polled 69,000 votes, coming in second in the race that year he was an ardent supporter of William J. Bryan. He was nominated for Mayor of Greater New York by the Democratic Alliance and other associations of Democratic and free silver clubs. He was making a vigorous campaign when suddenly stricken down.

### The Dead Leader's Son Nominated in His Place.

Henry George, Jr., was formally and officially chosen to take his dead father's place on the ticket of the Jeffersonian Democracy for Mayor of Greater New York. This decision was reached by the Campaign Committee within a few hours after the sudden demise of Henry George, and at the same time it was resolved to continue the canvass, which was begun for the father, in the interest of the son, without any change of plans.

Henry George, Jr., was born in Sacramento, Cal., in 1862. He was educated in the public schools of San Francisco. He was taken from school and put to work in a printing office. He helped to set type for "Progress and Poverty." He came East with his father in 1880.

### Robber Kills Policeman.

Fatrolman Frederick Smith, of New York City, was shot and killed in the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Third street, between Avenues A and B, by a burglar who was robbing the parsonage. He was caught, and gave the name of Fritz Meyer, forty-five years old, no home.

### Tragedies in the Klondike.

A Chicago man, writing home from the Klondike, says that since his arrival at that place there have been six suicides, three hangings and eleven killings.

### Child Killed Father.

Willis T. Norman, a clerk in the employ of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, was shot and instantly killed at Chicago, Ill., by his six-year-old son Walter. The boy was playing with a revolver, which just before he was killed Norman declared was broken and also unloaded.

### Owned By Its Patrons.

A telegraph and telephone line between Chicago and Milwaukee, Wis., is owned by the patrons who pay five cents for each message.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Washington Items.

Official circles in Washington express the belief that there is nothing in Spain's reply to General Woodford's note to raise an issue with this country.

It was feared in Washington that the Navy Department's ruling that the Marine Band should not play outside engagements would drive out its best members. It is understood that the far seal conference has resulted in an agreement to stop league sailing, and that the Russian and Japanese delegates are awaiting final instructions from their respective Governments, to which they have recommended the acceptance of the plan. It is hoped to secure the co-operation of Great Britain.

Attorney-General McKenna confirmed the statement as to the recent offer of the Reorganization Committee and its acceptance by the Government, by which the payment of the full amount of the Government's claim against the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad is guaranteed.

The cruiser Montgomery and the gunboat Annapolis have been ordered to intercept the Cuban filibuster Silver Heels.

It is thought in Washington that Japan has decided to abandon opposition to the annexation of Hawaii.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage's plan for reform of the currency system was submitted to President McKinley and the Cabinet.

### Domestic.

The "Holy Ghosts," of Old Lyme, Conn., accused of injuring an aged woman, were held for trial.

A coroner's jury in Camden, N. J., declined to accept the bill of the order of his grand other, Mrs. Zane, despite the physician's efforts.

Word has been received from Elbert, Col., of the death by freezing during the recent blizzard of Mrs. Laura Hunter. She had left her home to visit a neighbor, and was overcome 300 yards from her home. Near Monument, Col., John Roach was found frozen in the snow. He was one of a thrashing crew.

Judge Tenney, of the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, New York City, sentenced the counterfeiters of Costa Rica notes to two years' imprisonment and fines of \$2000 each. A large batch of other counterfeiters and postal offenders were also sentenced.

The building of the Union Trust Company in Pittsburgh was destroyed by fire.

The Missouri Presbyterian Synod has adopted a resolution condemning the policy of Princeton University with reference to the use of liquor.

Mrs. and Mrs. O. H. P. Robinson, of Bellport, Long Island, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Robinson is the inventor of ball bearings.

Dr. Helen Densmore, of California, who for four years has been working to gain liberty for Mrs. Florence Maybrick, says that it is but a matter of weeks until the woman is free.

James E. Simpson, who died a few days ago at Fall River, Mass., was widely known on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States among ship builders, ship owners and shipping merchants, being the originator of timber-graving docks. Mr. Simpson was born July 13, 1813, and was therefore in his eighty-fifth year.

The Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, held a long session, at which many old sailors testified to facts showing the gross mismanagement of the institution.

The forgeries of Professor Friedberg, the Toledo (Ohio) scoundrel, will run up to \$50,000; he had scores of victims.

Citizens of Tacoma and Olympia, Wash., have protested to President McKinley against the establishment of a military reservation at St. Michael's, Alaska.

A report from San Francisco says the whaling fleet in the northern seas is in great danger. Fourteen vessels are known to be caught in the ice, and provisions are scarce.

Striking coincidences in the murder of Policeman Smith, at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, New York City, by Fritz Meyer, and that of Assistant Sexton Steier, at the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, in Brooklyn, last August, suggest that both were committed by the same hand.

The California Insurance Commissioner has informed all New York companies doing business in that State that they must take out licenses annually. This is a retaliation on account of a similar New York law.

At New York City the jury in the breach of promise suit of Annie Berliner, a deaf mute, against Jacob Scharlin, another deaf mute, for \$50,000 damages, awarded the plaintiff a verdict of \$1750.

Mrs. Forrest Wynne, of Hillsdale, N. J., was taken to court charged with trying to bewitch a neighbor.

At Providence, E. I., Thomas Hull was slain and killed by Patrolman Frank M. Luby. Hull was an abattoir employe. He drank heavily, and Luby met him wandering and told him the way home. Without warning, Hull drew a revolver and fired. The bullet made a slight wound in Luby's back, and Hull took refuge behind a tree. He fired two more shots, and then Luby fired at Hull, the bullet penetrating the abdomen.

John T. Williams, who is charged with the murder, was arraigned in New York City, and his counsel asked for his discharge on the ground that Mrs. Williams had committed suicide. The Judge, however, recommended him to prison without bail for a further examination.

Fire at Hudson, N. Y., destroyed the Union Knitting Mill, causing a loss of \$200,000. Many employees had narrow escapes.

Andrew Hasbue died in the Astoria Hospital, Long Island, from injuries received in a football game. He had his neck dislocated and his collar bone broken.

George Scholder, of Otter Creek, Iowa, made threats against President McKinley in Chicago. He disappeared before he could be arrested.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Thomas Gold Alvord died of old age at his home in Syracuse, N. Y. He is survived by two sons, Elshah Alvord and Thomas G. Alvord, and one daughter, Mrs. James A. Cheney. Mr. Alvord, whose career of public service lasted from John Tyler's administration to that of Chester A. Arthur, was born in the town and county of Onondaga, on December 20, 1810.

Testimony was begun in New York City in a suit for \$50,000 damages for breach of promise brought by Annie Berliner, a deaf mute, against her former fiancé, Jacob Scharlin, another deaf mute.

Comptroller Fitch, of New York City, says his experts have found many irregularities in the finance departments of towns to be annexed to New York.

### Foreign.

Kossuth urged the Hungarian Government to take advantage of Austria's embarrassment and declare Hungary independent. Premier Banffy rejected the proposition.

According to the report of spies, the Derwish commander at Metemeh, between Berber and Khartoum, has announced in the mosque that he lost 100 men during the bombardment by British gunboats on October 29.

The British forces, under General Lockhart, captured the Sempahga Pass in Afghanistan with little trouble.

The sitting of the Austrian Reichsrath was declared definitely ended after a session which lasted twenty-seven hours. The speakers were interrupted by the hubbub, and the presiding officer was unable to preserve order.

Advices from Spitzbergen say the crew of a wrecked vessel has arrived there with tidings from Andree, the Arctic aeronaut.

## WABASH OFFICES BURNED OUT.

### A Blaze in St. Louis Causes a Loss Estimated at \$800,000.

Fire started on one of the upper floors of the four-story building at Seventh and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., occupied by the Wabash Railway general offices, lawyers, real estate firms and stores. Hundreds of people were in the building when the fire started. The flames spread so rapidly that they had barely time to get out. Those who could not make use of the stairways and elevators climbed down the fire escapes, and all got out in safety.

General Manager Ramsey, of the Wabash system, when asked for an estimate of the loss suffered by his company, said: "I cannot make any estimate of the loss suffered by our company. It will be heavy, however, and very hard to compute, for a vast amount of drawings in the engineering department went up in flames as well as papers of great value in the passenger and other departments. The Wabash Company carries \$6,000,000 of insurance on its property all over the system, and until the papers can be got at it will be impossible to say what our loss will be."

One of the employees in the engineers' department said \$500,000 would not cover the loss sustained by his department. The loss on the building is estimated at \$100,000. The Post-Dispatch, in its afternoon edition, places the total estimated loss at \$800,000. A lighted cigarette dropped by a thoughtful clerk is supposed to have caused the fire.

### FRANK A. MACOWAN EJECTED.

### Trenton's ex-Mayor Put Out of Home in His Night Clothing.

Ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan was ejected from the palatial home at Trenton, N. J., he built in the days of his prosperity. He had not arisen when four constables from the Sheriff's office arrived. They made their way to his bedroom and commanded him to get up and leave the house. Mr. Magowan refused to obey, and was lifted from the bed and led down stairs. He refused to dress himself, and was placed outside of the door clad in his night clothing. When outside his clothing was handed to him, and he went to the bath and donned it. Mrs. Frances Magowan left the house as soon as she saw her husband was outside.

Magowan remained in the barn about an hour, and then went down town to consult his lawyer about bringing a suit for damages against the Sheriff. Meantime the personal effects of the former Mayor and of his second wife were placed upon the lawn, where they lay all day. The Sheriff's officers remained in charge of the house. Magowan's divorced wife saw the entire scene.

### A COLORADO BLIZZARD.

### Snow Storms Do Much Damage Throughout the State.

A blizzard at Denver, Col., caused universal discomfort and inflicted heavy pecuniary loss as well. In one item of broken telegraph, telephone and electric-light wires and poles the damage is \$40,000. To this must be added the heavy expense entailed upon the street railways in attempts to keep their lines open and the loss to merchants in the way of business. Many families dined on tea and crackers, or went to bed without any dinner at all. Grocery stores could not deliver goods.

The streets, piled high with snow, present a curious spectacle. There is hardly a street in the city over which is not at some point a tangle of fallen telephone and electric-light wires. On all sides broken poles hang in midair, or peer from big snow-drifts. It is estimated that throughout the State no less than three thousand miles of wire are strewn on the ground.

The mountain roads escaped the full fury of the storm. The Burlington and other Eastern roads were kept open by means of snow ploughs.

### The Disaster at Garrison's.

The death list of the disaster on the New York Central Railroad at Garrison's, N. Y., reached twenty. When the wreckers raised the day coach, already searched and declared empty by the divers, they found the body of Isaac Rettinger, of Buffalo, jammed between two of the seats. When the upper part of the heavy engine was lifted from the river, the body of John Tompkins, the fireman, was found wedged in front of the boiler.

### A New Hampshire Desperado.

At Gorham, N. H., Thomas Monahan, a dissolute railroad man, while crazed with drink, shot and killed Joseph Gauthier, a coal man employed by the Grand Trunk Railroad, and inflicted fatal injuries upon Selectman Woodbury Gates, who attempted to arrest him. The murderer, after being taken into custody, boasted that he had "three birds" on his hands. It is supposed that he killed William Thoit's, of Shelburne.

### McKinley Will Wait.

Minister Woodford's message, transmitting Spain's reply to his representations in the interest of peace in Cuba, has been received in Washington, and laid before the President, who will probably rest in the matter until Congress meets and give the new Spanish Government a reasonable time to carry out its plans.

### Sale of the Union Pacific.

The Government withdrew its motion for postponement of the sale of the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, the Reorganization Committee having increased its bid \$8,000,000.

### Wholesale Discharge of Policemen.

Chief of Police Kiple, of Chicago, removed 434 policemen to make room for the reinstatement of that number of Democrats, removed by the last administration.

### Alleged Cause of Disaster.

President Chauvoey M. Dewey said the wreck on the New York Central Railroad near Garrison's was caused by an explosion of dynamite, placed on the road with criminal intent.

### Spain's Plan of Autonomy.

Senator Dupuy de Lome, Spanish Minister at Washington, says the autonomy scheme proposed for Cuba will give the island a system much like Canada's, with representation in the Spanish Cortes as well as the local Legislature.

### Epidemic of Leprosy.

An Odessa despatch says that there is a terrible epidemic of malarial fever and leprosy at Tiflis, capital of Russian Transcaucasia, and at Batoum, a seaport town of Asiatic Russia, on the east shore of the Black Sea.

### George M. Pullman's Will.

The will of George M. Pullman, which was filed in Chicago, leaves the larger portion of the \$25,000,000 estate to his two daughters. His widow is well provided for, but the two sons are cut off with incomes of \$3000 each. A free school will be founded at Pullman, with \$1,200,000.

### Sealing Conference in Session.

The Sealing Conference, with delegates from the United States, Russia and Japan present, met and organized in Washington.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

### Secretary Wilson Submits the Annual Review of His Work.

### SOME STRIKING SUGGESTIONS.

### He Recommends Placing Agents of the Department at American Embassies—Says \$332,000,000 Sent Abroad For Sugar, Hides and Some Other Commodities Might Have Been Kept at Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Wilson presented his report to the President, reviewing the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the past year. The most important recommendation made by him is one that agents for the department should be stationed at each of our important American embassies for the collection of information of interest to our American farmers. Referring to this subject, he says: "We are endeavoring to get information from foreign countries with which we compete in the markets of the world regarding crops and price. We are also taking steps to ascertain what crops are grown on different thermal lines, so that seeds and plants may intelligently be brought to this country to assist in the diversification of our crops and add to their variety."

"There is necessity for American agents in every foreign country to which we send reports who have had education in the sciences relating to agriculture. The agricultural colleges endowed by Congress are educating along these lines."

The Secretary recommends an increase in the appropriations in aid of the Bureau of Animal Industry, of the Weather Service, of the publication offices. He thinks the department should be enabled to place the results of important operations at agricultural colleges before the entire country, so that the farmers of each State may get the result of the good work done in other States.

He refers to the efforts of the department to extend the foreign markets for our domestic stock products, which, he thinks, can be done by making the foreigners familiar with them. Instead of sending abroad for seeds, he says the policy in the future will be "to encourage the introduction of such seeds as will enable our people to diversify their crops and keep money at home that is now sent abroad to buy what the United States should produce."

Mr. Wilson says the department will continue its pioneer work in the encouragement of the sugar beet, and expresses the opinion that the country will within a few years raise all the sugar it requires. He expresses the opinion that nearly all of the \$332,000,000 sent abroad last year for sugar, hides, wool, wheat, barley, beans, eggs and silk, might have been kept at home. He also thinks the United States should grow its own cheese, castor beans, lavender, licorice, mustard, opium, etc.

With reference to horses, the Secretary says: "The American farmer can grow horses as cheaply as he can grow cattle, sheep, goats and profitable export trade in cattle and may have an export trade equally heavy and profitable in horses. The department is gathering facts regarding our horse industry at home and the requirements of purchasers abroad, so that our farmers can learn what foreign buyers demand."

The most important work in which the animal industry bureau has been engaged is, he says, that looking to the destruction of the cattle tick, for which, it is believed, an agent has been found in a petroleum product known as paraffine oil, in which infected cattle are dipped.

The extension of the meat inspection work to abattoirs engaged in interstate business is recommended, as is the continuation of the inspection of export animals in order to maintain the market which has been secured for them in other countries. The Secretary criticizes the present system of crop reporting. He says it is extremely cumbersome, and that instead of conducting to the completeness and accuracy it would appear from the report of the statistician in some measure defeat its own object by its unwieldiness and by the fact that the indefinite multiplication of crop reporters weakens the sense of individual responsibility. He strongly favors the making of some slight pecuniary acknowledgment of the service of a careful, selected corps of correspondents located mainly in the principal agricultural States, and that reliance be placed upon the State statistical agents for information regarding the State's minor agricultural importance. He recommends the employment of a principal statistical agent in each State.

### LONGSTREET IS PLACED.

### Made Commissioner of Railroads—Moffat a New Jersey Revenue Collector.

The President made the following appointments:

James Longstreet, of Georgia, Commissioner of Railroads, vice Wade Hampton, resigned.

Henry S. Pritchett, of Missouri, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Miffin W. Gibbs (colored), of Arkansas, Consul of the United States at Tamatave, Madagascar.

James E. Stillman, Collector of Customs for the District of Pennsylvania, Pa.

Isaac N. Moffat, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New Jersey.

General Longstreet, appointed Commissioner of Railroads, is the famous Confederate General, who has been prominent in the South since the war as one of the leading Republicans. General Longstreet was recently married to a young lady of Georgia.

James E. Stillman, who has been selected as Consul at Tamatave, is one of the prominent Republican colored men of the South.

### A Work of Art.

An evidence of genuine enterprise and liberality is shown by the publishers of The Youths' Companion, Boston, Mass., in giving all new subscribers to their publication an art calendar for 1898—a gem of beautiful color-work far in advance of anything of the kind previously produced. Also a magnificent illustrated Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's double number of the magazine—each a prize which will be preserved by thousands of art lovers. By sending a coupon cut from the advertising column of the local paper of this week or last week, and following its instructions, these artistic and valuable productions can be secured.

### Election Bets Declared Off.

An enormous sum of money had been wagered on the election in Greater New York, and the greater part of it was placed on the explicit or implied understanding that all four of the original candidates should be in the race on Election Day. The death of Henry George so changed the conditions of the contest that a meeting of the bookmakers who held most of the public's money was called, and, after careful review of the situation, all bets were declared off. As is generally the case in such matters, private bets, unless otherwise stipulated, follow the public ruling.

## SPAIN'S LOFTY ANSWER.

### She is Doing All She Can to End the Cuban War.

The note prepared by Snaor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Sagasta Cabinet, in reply to the note recently presented to the Duke of Tetuan, the then Foreign Minister, by General Woodford, the American Minister, declares that Spain has done all in her power to end the war in Cuba, proof of which is given in



PRAXEDES SAGASTA, SPAIN'S PREMIER. (Under the Leadership of the Distinguished Liberal Statesman the Spanish Nation has decided to accept the Mediation of the United States.)

the great sacrifices she has made, the number of troops sent to the island, and now the granting of wide reforms, which are fully described.

It declares that the Government cannot admit the pretension of any foreign nation to interfere in Spanish affairs, and explains of the number of filibustering expeditions to Cuba from the United States, which, it declares, are the chief cause of the continuation of the war. It then proceeds to express the hope that respect for international right in America will be better enforced in the future.

The note is described as being mild in tone but energetic. In fact, it shows the resolution of the new Government to enforce respect for Spanish rights.

Instructions have been sent to Senor de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, which include a warning that Spain will use her right to search American ships if more filibustering expeditions start for Cuba.

Senor Praxedes Mateo Sagasta, the Spanish statesman and leader of the Liberal party, who has formed a new Cabinet for Spain, was born in 1827. He is an engineer by profession, and was elected from Zamora in 1854 to the Constituent Cortes.

### NANSEN IN NEW YORK.

### The Famous Explorer is Here on a Lecturing Tour.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who has made his name known throughout the world by his explorations in the Arctic Circle, arrived at New York from England. He was accompanied by his private secretary. A delegation of Norwegians and Swedes, two hundred and fifty in number, went down the harbor to welcome Dr. Nansen to these shores.



DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

Dr. Nansen is a man of striking personal appearance. He is powerfully built, more than six feet in height, with the fair, ruddy complexion of the Scandinavians. His yellow hair was cut close to his massive, well-shaped head, and brushed straight back from a full, rounded forehead. His eyes are blue and deep-set, and have an expression of great earnestness. The lines of his face accentuate this expression, and when looking at him one cannot fail to be impressed with the great mental and physical vigor of the man. He is only thirty-six years old, but he seems to be a young man. His coat was cut close to his massive frame, with dark, close-fitting jacket and trousers. He is here on a lecturing tour.

### UTES KILLED IN COLORADO.

### Fired on Game Warden Wilcox and a Fight Followed.

Game Warden Wilcox tried to arrest some Utes on Snake River, five miles from Lily Park in Colorado. They resisted and fire on the Wilcox party.

Lily Park has been the scene of most of the game depredations of the Utes ever since the "Ute war" of ten years ago. The trouble commenced when the White River, Uncompahgre, Uintah Utes began pouring over the line from Utah on their annual fall hunt. The White River Utes are exceptionally ugly, and have been apparently anxious to pick trouble with parties of whites.

Game Warden Wilcox with a small party started out to warn the Indians that the game laws must be observed. The Game Warden was resisted and finally fired upon by the Indians. Then a serious encounter was killed or wounded. Game Warden Wilcox's party also suffered severely.

### Spanish Soldiers Mutiny.

A despatch from Santander, Spain, says an incipient mutiny was aroused there by some soldiers who had been ordered to embark for the island of Cuba, refusing to go on board the transports. Although the men were eventually compelled to obey orders, the occurrence has had a bad effect.

### Death For Bad Etiquette.

The newspapers of Paris publish a telegram from Saragossa, Spain, declaring that the King of Siam, who has been visiting Spain and Portugal, has condemned a member of his suite to be executed for a breach of etiquette committed at Lisbon.

## ATKINSON ON MOB LAW.

### To Exterminate the Crime it Must Be Made Odious and Shameful.

### WANTS PRISONERS ARMED

### To Protect Themselves and Counties to Be Responsible for the Crime, Subject to an Indemnity.

Mob law was severely condemned by Governor Atkinson in his message to the Georgia Legislature. The message bristled with a scorching and sensational attack upon the lawless spirit that fosters the lynch law in Georgia. He says that to exterminate the practice of lynching, the crime must be made odious and shameful. He advocates stringent legislation against the mobs, and insists that the Legislature pass a law laying every county wherein such a crime is committed subject to a large indemnity to the relatives of the mob's victim.

The Northern lynchers are spoken of by the Governor. Of this he says: "It is no excuse to say that the Northern people, who have less to provoke them to it, lynch. Let us not take them as a standard; but rather show a higher type of civilization in our State, and erect here a standard to which they may aspire."

The Governor is in favor of arming the prisoners and allowing them to protect themselves from mobs. He says: "The arresting officer is now clothed with authority to take a prisoner from his custody, and, it is his duty to take life, if necessary, to protect the prisoner and retain him in custody. This he should be required to do at the hazard of his own life, or the prisoner should be unshackled, armed and given an opportunity to defend himself. The knowledge on the part of the mob that this would be done would deter it from pursuing its lawless purpose, and the law would be permitted to protect the innocent and punish the guilty."

### PULLMAN'S WILL.

### The Total Value of His Estate is \$7,600,000.

The will of George M. Pullman has been filed for probate at Chicago. To his widow he left the homestead on Prairie avenue. Sufficient sums are also set aside to provide her with an income of \$50,000 yearly during her life. One million dollars each is left in trust for his two daughters, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, of Chicago, and Mrs. Carolan, of San Francisco